

HOME VISITATION LEADERSHIP ADVISORY COALITION

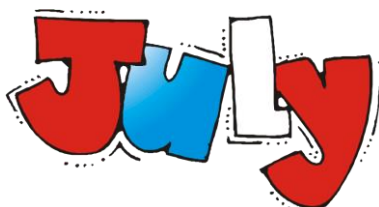
Wednesday, **July 17, 2019**

10:00 am – Noon
OSDH, Eighth Floor
Room 806

This meeting available via VideoConference!

*Click link above for VideoConference registration instructions
or contact OSDH/FSPS for more information, (405) 271-7611.*

***MUST register at least (2) business days prior to meeting
for VideoConference participation!***



Agenda

Please bring or forward in advance any related materials, brochures, calendars specific to your program for sharing!

WELCOME

- Introductions and sharing of program information [Roll Call – by County]
- Announcements – upcoming conferences, community resources, and related discoveries that would benefit other home visitation programs across the state!

SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS

- **Supporting and Engaging Families Living in Poverty**
Understanding the challenges parents living in poverty face, the impact of adversity and poverty, and trauma-informed approaches.
Lana O. Beasley, Ph.D., Associate Professor
Oklahoma State University
- **Family Support Network – Oklahoma Update**
LaChaz' English, MPH, MS, Parents as Teachers Program Consultant
Family Support and Prevention Service (OSDH)
- **parentPRO Data Discussion***
Feel free to bring your questions and/or needs as all things data will be discussed.
John Delara, MPH, Epidemiologist
Family Support and Prevention Service (OSDH)

**Everyone is welcome to stay; however, it may only prove relevant to those involved with parentPRO programs.*

BUSINESS

Old Business
New Business

2019-2020 Home Visitation Meeting Calendar – [CLICK HERE](#)

ADJOURN

Please note:

Meetings are from 10:00 a.m. until Noon at the Oklahoma State Health Department
1000 NE 10th St, OKC, OK 73117 (405) 271-7611

**Every attempt will be made to provide VideoConference capability so this meeting may be attended at a health department in your community, but is based on availability of video conference equipment which can only be reserved three months in advance.*

Home Visitation Leadership Advisory Coalition

July 17, 2019

10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

ODSH Room 806

Minutes

Central Office Attendance:

Lana Beasley, OSU/OUSHC
Christy Bowe, Parent Promise
Peggy Byerly, OSDH/MCH
Marcia Castellanos-Aymat, OSDH/FSPS
John Delara, OSDH/FSPS
Patti DeMoraes, LCDA
Anh Do, OKCPS/PAT
LaChez' English, OSDH/FSPS
Tiffany Holmes, OSDH/FSPS

Denise Howard, OCCHD/C1
Vicki Land, Smart Start
Yolanda Lucero, OKCPS/PAT
Shawna Norman, Parent Promise
Ellie Pochyly, SafeCare
Tracie Rochester, OSDH/C1
Mindy Turner, Bethany PAT
Sherie Trice, OSDH/FSPS
Amanda Willett, OHCA

VideoConference Attendance:

Creek: Sarah Franke, CREOKS; Jessica Robinson

Key: Melanie Gardside, NOYS; Jamie Metcalf, NOYS

McClain: Deidra Smith FFS; Stacey Hunter, FFS

Muskogee: Sarah Franke, CREOKS; Jessica Robinson, CREOKS

Seminole: Amanda Prince, Hughes/Seminole; Suzanne Sosbee; Hughes/Seminole

Tulsa: Cristi Almader, parentPRO; Ittzel Alvarez, Connect First; Sheri Davis, PCCT; Laura Embry, THD; Shawna Fariyike, Connect First; Shakira Glover, Connect First; Marisol Ibarra-Rogel, PCCT; Dana James, CAP Tulsa; Dava Kramer, THD C1; Tava Peterson, Connect First; Diana Rodriguez, Connect First; Ha Seo, THD C1; Cathy Sullivan, THD

Woods: Kathy Gordon, Northwest Family Services

Welcome

- Introductions and sharing of program information
- Announcements
 - Parent Promise is looking for a bi-lingual parent educator. If you know of a potential candidate please contact Shawna Norman:
shawna.norman@parentpromise.org
 - parentPRO website back online after having technical difficulties

Special Presentation: Supporting and Engaging Families Living in Poverty

Understanding the challenges parents living in poverty face, the impact of adversity and poverty, and trauma-informed approaches.

Lana O. Beasley, Ph.D., Associate Professor
Oklahoma State University
(Please See Attachment)

Family Support Network -- Oklahoma Update

LaChez' English, MPH, MS, PAT Program Consultant
Family Support & Prevention Service (OSDH)

- Family Support Network (FSN) & Framework
 - Mission - to promote positive outcomes for all children, families, and communities by leveraging the collective impact of state networks and championing quality family support and strengthening practices and policies.
 - 9 Principles of the Family Support Network
 - Family Support America
 - 5 Protective Factors
 - Multiple agency involvement
 - Family Driven Programs (Faith-based organizations, schools and community programs)
- Oklahoma Family Support Network -
 - Oklahoma hosted an FSN Standards Training 07-16-19 (54 participants trained)
 - Next FSN Standards Training December 2019 in Tulsa
 - Oklahoma currently in the assessment phase
 - Oklahoma will provide an advisory team with technical assistance and trainings
 - Oklahoma strives to become a state network within the national network; merging the two within the first three years of implementation

parentPRO Data Discussion – ETO Updates

John Delara, MPH, Epidemiologist
Family Support & Prevention Service (OSDH)

- Effective 07-01-19 some items that had the required “*” by them no longer have an “*” as we have new users on ETO and the same information is not required. Please remember to input all required data
- IPADs are not working
- If you have a device that is not working when using Firefox or Internet Explorer or Chrome, contact Social Solutions so they can correct your settings
- Where are the PAT Satisfaction Survey? John will follow up to see why they are not appearing
- Managers request it be added to client’s dashboard
- APR Data
- John will update Name and will be emailed out soon to run reports

ETO ACTION ITEMS

- John will check to see why Satisfaction Surveys are not appearing and put information on client’s dashboard.
- John will update report for APR and email upon completion.

Upcoming 2019 Meeting Dates

- Wed, September 18, 2019 (OSDH – Room 1102 – Video Conference *available*)
- Wed, November 20, 2019 (OSDH – Room 806 – Video Conference *available*)

Meeting Adjourned at 12:00 pm

- Overview of Presentation:
 - Understanding the Challenges Parents Living in Poverty Face
 - Understanding the Impact of Adversity and Poverty
 - Trauma Informed Approaches



Qualitative Study: Understanding the Challenges Parents Living in Poverty Face

- Study Aims:
 - Identify and understand the challenges caregivers of young children face
 - Understand parent awareness of support programs
- Focus groups (approximately 1 hour)
- Purposive sampling used

Number of Participants by Group

Group	Number of Participants
Mothers	11
Teenage mothers	10
Fathers	11
Grandparents	12
Women in Recovery	6
Latino Mothers	11
Latino Fathers	9
Burmese Mothers	5
Total	75

Problems Parents Face

- **Child Safety Concerns**
 - Neighborhood
 - Fear of outside play (mother, father, grandparent)
 - Distrust of police (mother)
 - Kidnapping (mother)
 - Drive by shootings (mother)
 - Cars speeding through neighborhoods (mother, Latino father)
 - Exposure to bad influences (teenage mother, father)
 - Living in bad neighborhoods (father, grandparent, Latino mother)
 - Child Care
 - Not trusting others with children (mother, teenage mother, women in recovery)

Problems Parents Face

"That's really a big issue, is the safety in Tulsa. Because it's a lot of stuff going on at the moment, to where ... our kids aren't able to go outside and play without somebody drive-by shooting or doing, you know?"

-Mother Group

"It's hard for them to play outside and have places to go to be in a safe environment, so I mean, if we want to do something we have to go across town for them to go to a park that's safe."

-Father Group

Problems Parents Face

• Education Concerns

- Impact of budget cuts on educational system
 - Children being bullied (mother, teenage mother, Latino mother)
 - School unable to support learning of children with disabilities (women in recovery)
 - Large class sizes (teenage mother, father)
 - Problems with allocation of resources (teenage mother, father)
 - Reduced bus stops (mother)
- Other School Issues
 - School violence (mother)
 - Inequality within the educational system (mother, father)
 - Negative influences at school (Latino father)
- Other Educational Issues
 - Not having access to high quality education (father, Latino mother, Latino father)
 - Affordable, high quality child care (women in recovery, Burmese mother)

Problems Parents Face

"And yes, we're thinking about moving him to another school, one where he can learn better, because since he's little and then because of the influences, because-- the influences of the other kids also has a lot to do with it for him, because he even had some bad behavior sometimes, when he didn't have it before."

-Latino Father Groups

Problems Parents Face

- **Transportation** (teenage mothers, fathers, women in recovery)

- **Lack of money to provide for family** (teenage mother, father, women in recovery, Burmese mother)

"Well like, for me. I've got three kids and of course I have my own house and living by myself and working the jobs I've been working, I can afford to just provide for myself, but after taking my three kids back home, I ended up actually having to move in with my mother."

-Women in Recovery Group

Problems Parents Face

- **Racism** (father, grandparent)
 - Implicit and explicit
- **Lack of Cultural Sensitivity** (Latino mother)
- **Immigration Status** (Latino mother, Latino father)

"But now it seems to be a big issue, and our grandson notices that he has, brown skin, and some people ask ignorant questions. Like, I've been asked ignorant questions. Like, I didn't have to deal with that, and now you have to explain. You shouldn't have to explain this. It shouldn't be about this."

-Grandparent Group

"To my dismay, a few months ago he was deported ... we fought and argued but where girls (children) do not listen ... now that he was deported ... it was not divorce what caused the problem of my child ... and that hurts my heart because you imagine a nine-year-old girl crying in the corners and suffering for their dad, this, sent her to a psychologist, and medicated."

-Latino Mother Group

Problems Parents Face

- **Access to grocery stores** (mother)
- **Court system** (father)

"Being an African American, people already look at you and say, 'Hey, you're not gonna be there for your child.' It's like a stereotype, see what I mean."
- **Legal rights to their grandchildren** (grandparent)

"So I went down there because I needed a car seat. So I go down there to get the car seat. They said, 'Well, are you the legal guardian of the child?' I said, 'No, but I have the child every day.' I said, 'I need a car seat, and I don't have any money right now,' 'cause I work with school and so I don't get paid in the summer time. I said, 'I need a car seat.' They wouldn't give me the car seat."

-Grandparent Group

Problems Parents Face

- **Repercussions of a felony** (women in recovery)

"Like there's so many things-- there's so many barriers to being where you need to be. It just gets overwhelming. So part of what I hear you say is reducing some of the barriers like, um, all the stigma surrounding the felony."

-Women in Recovery Group

- **Unable to parent children** (Latino mother)

- Work too much
- Inadequate supervision
- Distraction of cell phones

"It's because they work too much and believe that by giving them a good brand, by giving them what they need materially, they are giving them everything."

-Latino Mother Group

Programs that Support Children

Programs that Support Children: Percent of Program Type by Group

Group	Services for Children and Families	Education	Resources
Mother	20%	15%	65%
Teenage Mother	42%	11%	47%
Father	22%	14%	64%
Grandparent	7%	14%	79%
Women in Recovery	32%	11%	57%
Latino Mother	16%	16%	66%
Latino Father	0%	50%	50%
Burmese Mother	5%	5%	90%

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF ADVERSITY AND POVERTY (A LITTLE!)

Understanding Families that Face Adversity

- Correlation between adversity/poverty and counterproductive behavior
 - Less preventive health care
 - Katz & Hofer, 1994
 - Failure to adhere to medical regimens
 - DiMatteo, Giordani, Lepper, & Croghan, 2002
 - Tardier and less likely to keep appointments
 - Karter, 2004; Neal, 2001
 - Less productive workers
 - Kim, Sorhaindo, & Garman, 2006
 - Less attentive parents
 - McLoyd, 1998
 - Worse managers of finances (7-9)
 - Barr, 2012; Blank & Barr, 2009; Edin & Lein, 1997
- These behaviors further deepen adversity and poverty!

Some Reasons Why High-Risk Families Struggle

- Some research has discussed the potential “why” families living with adversity and poverty struggle more
 - Environmental conditions
 - Predatory lenders
 - Unreliable transportation
 - Characteristics of the family
 - Lower level of formal education
 - Difference in culture
 - The culture of poverty
- Other research has focused on mental processes that impact those living in adversity and poverty

Poverty Impedes Cognitive Function

- Poverty and related concerns require so much energy – there is less brainpower to devote to other areas of life
 - More likely to make mistakes and bad decisions
- Cognitive function diminished by the immediate effects of having little money
- Left with fewer “mental resources” to focus on higher functioning tasks
- Pressing financial concerns have been found to have an immediate impact on the ability to perform on cognitive tests
 - On average there was a drop in cognitive function similar to a 13 point reduction in IQ
 - Similar to the loss of an entire night’s sleep

Implementing a Trauma-Informed Approach

- “What’s wrong with you” to “What happened to you?”
 - Realizing the widespread impact of trauma and understanding potential paths to recovery
 - Recognizing the signs and symptoms of trauma in individual clients, families, and staff
 - Integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices
 - Seeking to actively resist re-traumatization
-

Working Towards Trauma Informed Systems: Essential Components of Trauma-Informed Practice

- Trauma-informed interactions
 - Treat all individuals with dignity and respect
 - Expect the presence of trauma and be careful not to replicate it
 - Understand that family experiences with systems may impact their feelings, behaviors and success in treatment
 - Words can be potentially be hurtful or healing
 - Understanding how trauma might impact how a family perceives what individuals in systems might say
-



Trauma Sensitive Language

- Things to Consider:
 - No labels
 - No judgement
 - No jargon
- Words to use and avoid will depend on the individual and their situation
 - A person's preferred words can change
 - Speak to individuals and ask about their preference
 - Example:
 - The term "survivor" is generally preferred to "victim"

COURT COMMENT	PERCEPTION OF TRAUMA SURVIVOR	TRAUMA-INFORMED APPROACH
"Your drug screen is dirty."	"I'm dirty. There is something wrong with me."	"Your drug screen shows the presence of drugs."
"Did you take your pills today?"	"I'm a failure. I'm a bad person. No one cares how the drugs make me feel."	"Are the medications your doctor prescribed working well for you?"
"You didn't follow the contract, you're going to jail; we're done with you. There is nothing more we can do."	"I'm hopeless. Why should I care how I behave in jail? They expect trouble anyway."	"Maybe what we've been doing isn't the best way for us to support you. I'm going to ask you not to give up on recovery. We're not going to give up on you."
"I'm sending you for a mental health evaluation."	"I must be crazy. There is something wrong with me that can't be fixed."	"I'd like to refer you to a doctor who can help us better understand how to support you."

Essential Components of Trauma-Informed Judicial Practice, SAMHSA

COURTROOM EXPERIENCE	REACTION OF TRAUMA SURVIVOR	TRAUMA-INFORMED APPROACH
A court officer handcuffs a participant without warning to remand him or her to jail because they have not met the requirements of their agreement with the court.	Anxiety about being restrained; fear about what is going to happen.	Tell the court officer and the individual you intend to remand them. Explain why. Explain what is going to happen and when. (The court officer will walk behind you; you will be handcuffed, etc.).
A judge remands one individual to jail but not another when they both have done the same things (e.g., had a positive drug screen) and they are both in the courtroom at the same time.	Concern about fairness; feeling that someone else is getting special treatment.	Explain why you are doing this. For example, "Both Sam and Meredith had positive drugs screens. Sam is new to drug court and this is the first time he had a positive screen. We are going to try again to see if the approach we're using can be effective. Meredith has had multiple positive drug screens; I'm remanding her to jail because the approach we've been using here hasn't been effective in supporting her recovery. I wish I had a better choice, and I hope she won't give up on recovery."
Individuals who are frightened and agitated are required to wait before appearing before the judge.	Increased agitation; anxiety; acting out.	Clearly provide scheduling information in the morning so participants know what will be expected of them and when. To the greatest extent possible, prioritize who appears before you and when; those who are especially anxious may have the most trouble waiting and be more likely to act out.
A judge conducts a sidebar conversation with attorneys.	Suspicion, betrayal, shame, fear.	Tell the participant what is happening and why. For example, "We have to discuss some issues related to your case. We just need a minute to do it on the side."
A participant enters a plea that does not appear to be consistent with the evidence, his or her own description of the event, or his or her own best interests.	Memory impairment; confusion about courtroom procedures; inability to process implications of the plea.	Adjourn to allow time for courtroom team to discuss whether and how to accept the plea.

Essential Components of Trauma-Informed Judicial Practice, SAMHSA

Trauma Informed Responses Come from Empathy

- Understanding the difference between empathy and sympathy
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Evwgu369Jw>

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 - University of Oklahoma Health Science Center and Oklahoma State University
 - Qualitative Research Lab
 - Corie King, Rebekah Joseph, Hannah Curren, and many more!

Questions?

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